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by law, but it is to be construed as applying in cases where workmen are brought into the State or induced to go from one place to another in the State by any false pretenses, false advertising or deceptive representation, or brought into the State under arms or removed from one place to another within the State under arms.

ROBERT ARGYLL CAMPBELL.

Legislative Reference. The first legislative reference department in the United States was established in the New York State library in 1890. In 1901 the Wisconsin legislature passed a law authorizing the establishment of a department and since then like departments have been created by law in Indiana, Rhode Island, North and South Dakota, and Michigan, while in the States of Alabama, California, Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon, Montana, Virginia, Washington and North Carolina the work has been taken up by the State librarians without special authority from the legislature. In Maryland the work is carried on by the city of Baltimore under the authority of the State legislature. Up to this time (March) in the 1909 sessions, bills creating or investigating the need of such a department have been introduced in Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, and for a drafting bureau in North Dakota in connection with the reference department already established there.

In Idaho the bill provides for a legislative advisory board of three members, only two of whom can belong to the same political party, appointed by the governor to serve for two years or until their successors are appointed. They must have been regularly admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State and in active practice in the state at least three years. The board is to act, as its name indicates, merely in an advisory capacity, and its duty is not in the true sense that of a legislative reference department. They are to receive \$15 per day from the commencement of the legislature, per diem, not to exceed \$900, mileage and \$300 each for stenographic work per session.

The Illinois bill creates a legislative aid commission. It is the duty of the commission to establish a legislative aid department divided into a legislative reference division and a legislative drafting division, to appoint a librarian and a draftsman for their respective departments, and other necessary clerical force. The legislative reference division is to establish a library, collect and arrange material and give the fullest available information upon all matters respecting the subject. The legislative drafting division must give such aid and assistance in the

drafting of bills and resolutions as may be requested by members of the general assembly and State officers, also to examine, so far as practicable, all bills that reach the order of second reading and to report in writing to the clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate, as the case may be, any amendments which, in the opinion of the legislative draftsman, should be made so that same may conform to the constitution and harmonize with the laws of the State.

In Kansas two bills were introduced. The purpose of one of the bills was to secure an entirely non-partisan department. It follows the general plan of the very successful department at Baltimore, Maryland, and places the appointments of the chief of the legislative reference library in the hands of a board of directors consisting of the State librarian, the chancellor of the State university, and the head of the department of political science in the State university. The appointment of the secretary and the stenographer of the department is also placed with this board of directors. Provision is further made that the chief of the department devote a portion of the time when the legislature is not in session to instructing students at the State university, training them in legislative reference work so that they may be able to employ the resources of the university and assist in supplying "any data available, regarding the laws of this State and other States and the working and results of such laws in active practice, together with references to judicial decisions and interpretations upon such laws," and such other "current information upon legislation as will make all data upon such subjects of present value." This bill, prepared by two leading members of the house—the one a republican and the other a democrat—made a decisive impression upon the legislature; but lack of time for due consideration of the whole question during the present session induced the legislature to postpone action on the proposed connection of the department with the State university. Another bill introduced early in the session was amended and enacted so as to provide for a beginning in reference work. The bill as enacted provides for the appointment of a cataloger and a stenographer to work under the direction of the State librarian in the collection of legislative data.

The bill introduced in Massachusetts is the only one that provides for a commission to investigate and report as to the "advisability, advantages, if any, and expense of establishing a legislative reference department in the State library similar to or in accordance with other reference libraries."

The bill introduced in Missouri to create the "Library of the General

Assembly of the State of Missouri" is intended only for service to the members of the assembly and is to contain statutes, session acts, Missouri State documents and such other material as the assembly may desire. During the session the library is under the control of a commission composed of three representatives and three senators, and at other times is under the control of the secretary of State. One clerk from the house and one from the senate are appointed by the commission to act as librarians during the session. The bill does not provide the legislator with the kind of a library that gives him the aid and assistance he wants or needs, but it is a step toward the desired end.

The Montana bill creates the legislative reference bureau composed of five members. The bureau is to establish for the use and information of any one, impartially and without political bias, a legislative reference library to be placed under the direction of two assistant librarians, one appointed by the State law librarian and one by the librarian of the historical and miscellaneous library. Salary \$1200 each per annum. The bureau may employ two or more draftsmen who are skilled in the drawing of legislative bills and have been in the active practice of their profession in the State for at least ten years. They are to be employed during the sessions and thirty days before at a salary of \$250 per month. The department is to be furnished with twenty copies of the laws, all official publications, of each bill printed and is authorized to exchange publications with other like departments of the several States.

The bill introduced in North Dakota this year provides for a legislative drafting bureau in connection with the legislative reference department established in 1907. Three competent persons, learned in law, may be employed twenty days before and during the session. All bills and resolutions drawn by the department must have endorsed thereon "drawn by the legislative drafting bureau" and every bill and resolution not drawn by the department must be submitted to it for examination before its introduction. All bills and resolutions amended by committee, prior to a favorable report, must be submitted to the department for examination of the legality and phraseology of such amendments.

A bill creating such a department in Pennsylvania was introduced in the 1907 session but failed to pass. The governor in his message to the general assembly, 1909 session, recommends a Legislative reference division in the State library. He says, "It is unreasonable to expect that those members of the legislature who are not lawyers should be able to prepare bills upon every subject that may come before the general assembly. In order that they should have every reasonable assistance,

I recommend that authority be given for the appointment of a custodian of the law division of the State library, learned in law, whose duty it shall be to establish a legislative reference department, furnish information to legislators, and to assist them in the preparation of bills."

EDGAR A. FISHER.

Metropolitan Police. The State control of the police of certain cities in Indiana was released by a law which went into effect with an emergency clause March 4, 1909. Under the provisions of the old law which was passed in 1897, the governor appointed the boards of police commissioners in all cities having between 10,000 and 35,000 inhabitants. The new law retains the police commissioners, but makes them appointive by the mayor. This subject has been a bone of contention ever since the passage of the law. It was adopted and retained on the theory that the police force is an arm of the State, and not of the city, and that the enforcement of State laws was dependent on State control.

A bill was passed in the session of 1907 repealing the law, but it was vetoed by Governor Hanly, in a strong veto message, in which the relation of the police to the State was ably discussed and the constitutionality of the law upheld. Sentiment was strongly against the law. Governor Marshall in his message said, "The metropolitan police law is a violation of the doctrine of local self-government. I recommend its immediate repeal." The repeal passed both houses with a total of only nineteen votes in opposition in both houses. The law went into effect at once and new police boards have been appointed in the cities to which the law applies.

EDGAR A. FISHER.

The Legislative Program of the Social-Democratic (Socialist) Party in the Wisconsin Legislative Session of 1909¹. As the social-democratic party is the official representative on the political field of the organized working class of Wisconsin, it was perfectly natural that the legislative program of the party should be formulated jointly by representatives of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, together with the State executive board of the party itself, and in collaboration with the members of the State legislature elected on the social-democratic ticket.

¹The following summary of social-democratic activities in the Wisconsin legislature was written by State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. The party has three assemblymen and one senator in the present legislature. Senator Gaylord has been the socialist candidate for governor of Wisconsin and has exerted great influence in shaping the policy of the socialist party in the United States.